

Attribute Based Access Control For Protecting Programmable Logic Controllers

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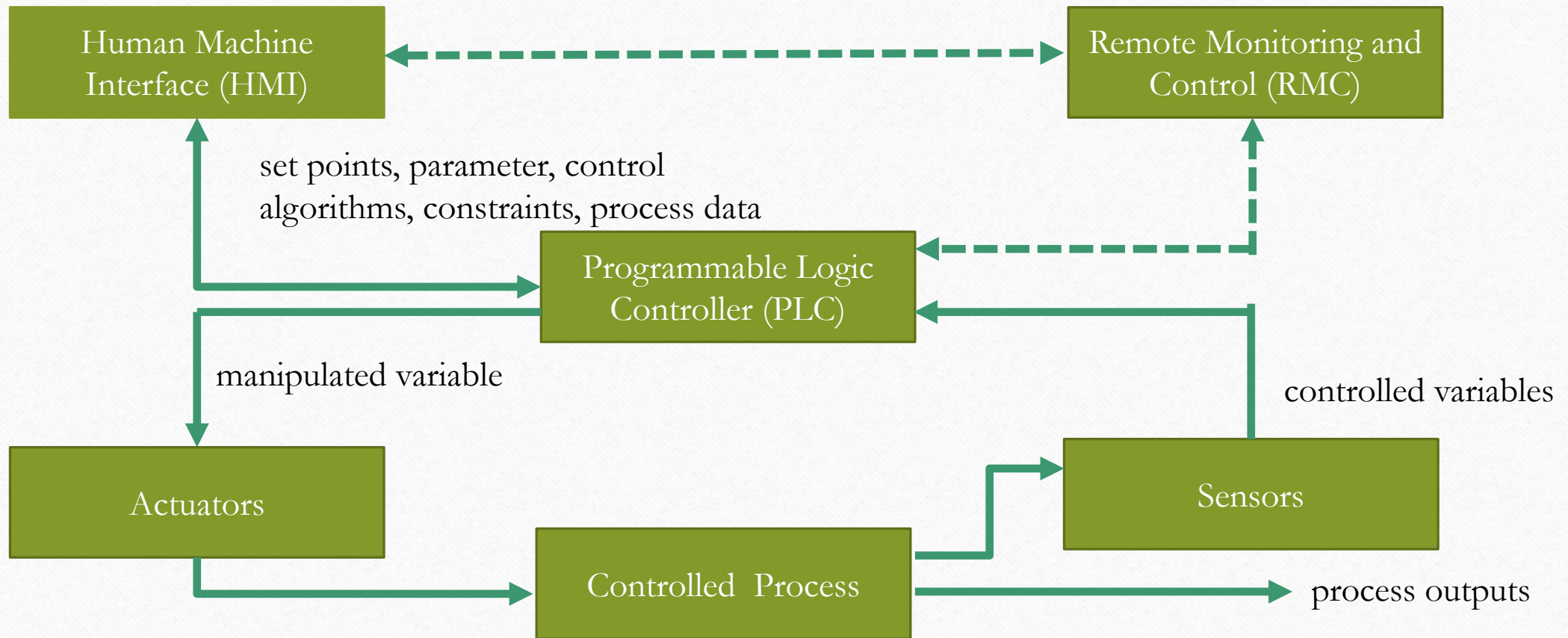
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Overview

- Introduction
- Background
- Related Work
- Our Method
- Future Work
- References

Industrial Control Systems



ICS Cyber Attack and Vulnerability Statistics

Cyber Attack Statistics

- ICSs targeted in 2021: 39% based on Kaspersky report
- Major cause: flaws in the authentication and access control
- Oldsmar water system attack: Feb 2021: Unauthorized remote access to HMI
- 75% of water utilities had connections to OT. 75% of loss of control (DoS). 50% loss of safety: Drago's report

Vulnerability Statistics

- 41% Increase in the number of ICS in vulnerabilities based on Claroty report in 2021
- 70% are rated as critical
- 90% are low attack complexity
- 61% are remotely exploitable
- 74% do not need user privileges
- Most of the PLC and HMI vulnerabilities are related to authorization and access control

Programmable Logic Controllers

Siemens S7-1500

- Engineering Framework: Totally Integrated Automation (TIA) portal
- Communication Protocol: S7-P3

Rockwell Compact Logix

- Engineering Framework: Studio 5000
- Communication Protocol: Common Industrial Protocol (CIP)

Authentication and Access Control in ICS

PLC

- Authentication: password based
 - 2-step authentication required for accessing the components: software, firmware, and communication modules
- Access control: Discretionary access control for CPU access

HMI

- Authentication: password based
- Access Control: Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

RMC

- Authentication: password-based protection for remote access
- Access Control: Role Based Access Control (RBAC) for remote operations

Recent Vulnerabilities

S7-1500

CVE	Description
CVE-2019-10943	Sending crafted TCP packets to modify the running code
CVE-2020-15782	Violation of memory protection by sending crafted TCP packets to Port 102
CVE -2021-37185	DoS attack by sending crafted TCP packets to TCP port 102
CVE-2019-10929	Man-in-the-middle attack

Compact Logix

CVE	Description
CVE-2021-1392	Obtain a CIP password and add an authorized admin user
CVE-2021-22681	Bypass authentication to impersonate Studio 5000
CVE-2016-9342	Crafted TCP Packets

Related Work (1)

Message Authentication Codes [2]

- Proposes authenticated data exchanges through Message Authentication Codes (MAC) between the ICS components
- The control software is constructed with MAC
- Addresses Man-in-the-middle attack from unauthorized devices
- Does not address Man-in-the-middle from rogue ICS components
- Requires design change
- Vendor specific implementation
- Does not provide centralized solution

[2] D. Adrian-Vasile, G. Béla, and H. Piroška. 2018. Enabling authenticated data exchanges in industrial control systems. 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ISDFS.2018.8355337> Last accessed 12 December 2021.

Related Work (2)

Role Based Access Control For ICS

- Industries are moving towards RBAC mechanism for ICS [13]
- Rockwell [4], Honeywell [8], other PLC/HMI vendors provide RBAC
- Existing implementations are vendor specific and do not provide centralized solution
- RBAC alone is not sufficient for event driven complex ICS
- Safety critical operations depend on the ICS status and environmental conditions

- [13]: F. Santiago, A. Javier, and A. Saioba. 2019. A Role-Based Access Control Model in Modbus SCADA Systems. A Centralized Model Approach, Vol. 19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s19204455>.
- [4]: Rockwell Automation. 2021. FactoryTalk Security System Configuration Guide. https://literature.rockwellautomation.com/idc/groups/literature/documents/qs/ftsec-qs001_-en-e.pdf. Last accessed 21 November 2021.
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Related Work (3)

ABAC For ICS [16]

- Implements ABAC for accessing an ICS process
- Does not address access related vulnerabilities at component level
- Incorporates XACML standard that does not support dynamic policies

[16]: E. Yalcinkaya, A. Maffei, and M. Onori. 2017. Application of Attribute Based Access Control Model for Industrial Control Systems. International Journal of Computer Network and Information Security 9 (2017), 12–21. <https://doi.org/10.5815/ijcnis.2017.02.02>

Our Approach: Attribute Based Access Control

Attribute Based Access Control

- Provides fine-grain policies by combining user, object and environmental attributes
- Good for open ended environments
- Standardizations
 - eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML)
 - NIST Next Generation Access Control (NGAC)

XACML

- Developed for collaborative environments
- Extensible and is an XML encoded language
- Can specify access control policies, access control requests, and access control decisions

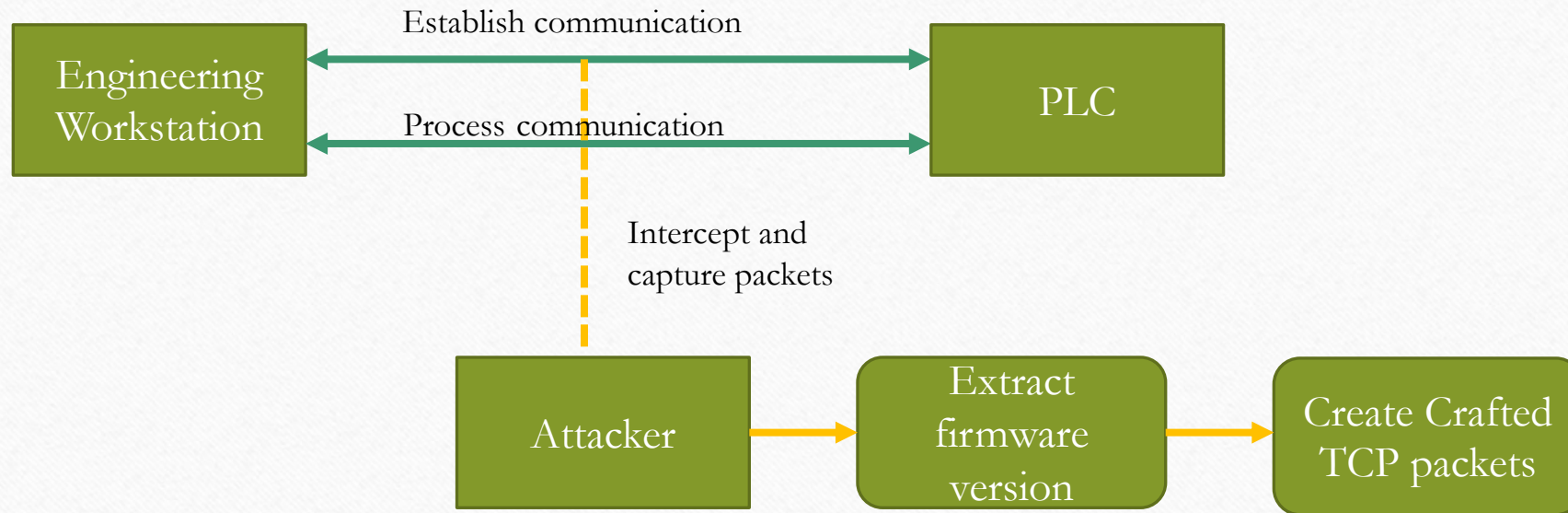
NGAC

- Policies consist: Users, Resources, Operations
- Does not express policy through rules but using relations
- Policy management is more streamlined
- Support dynamic policies

Threat Model(1)

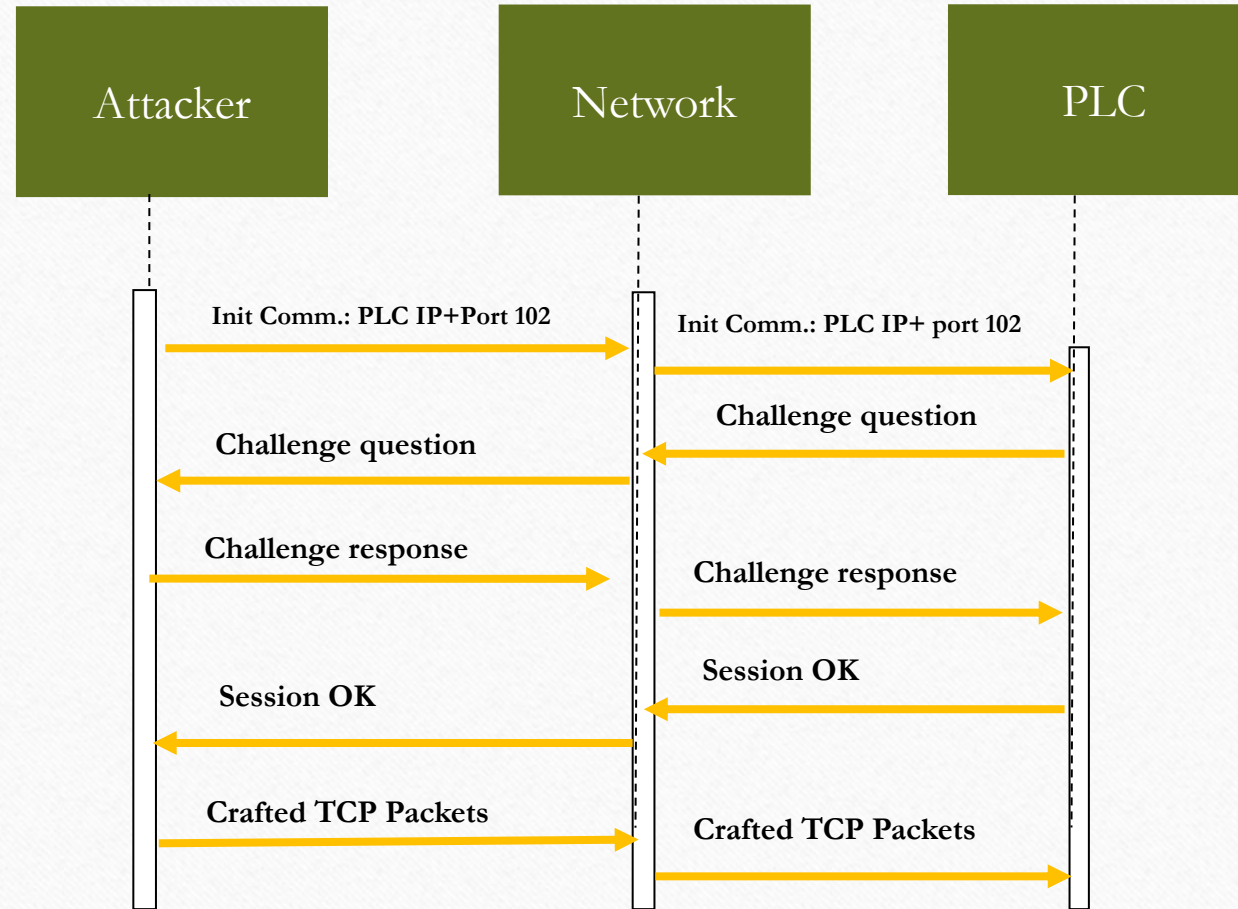
Attack with CVE: CVE-2020-15782

Attack Phase-1

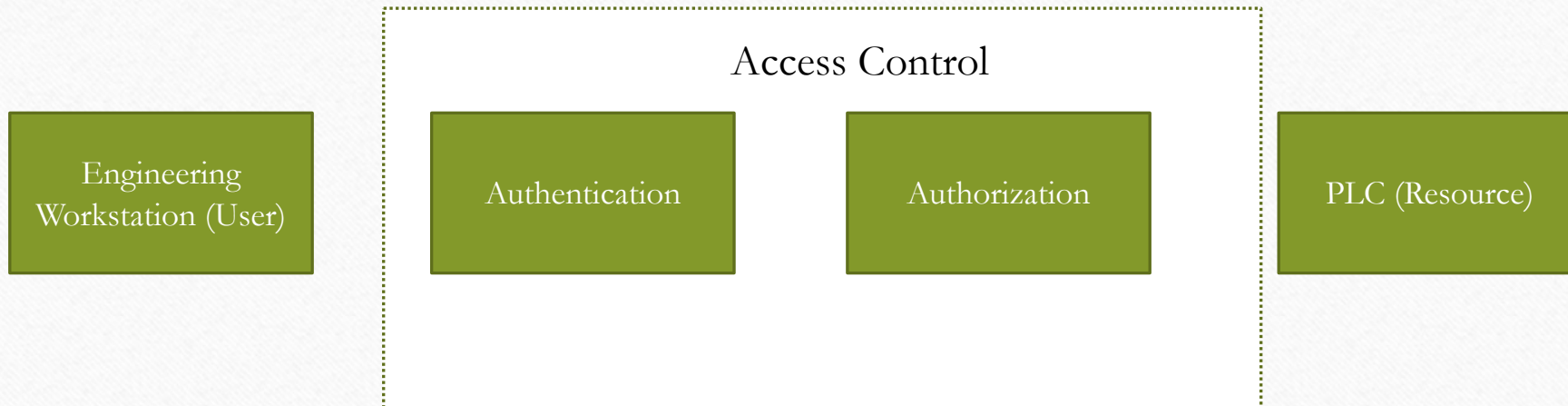


Threat Model(2)

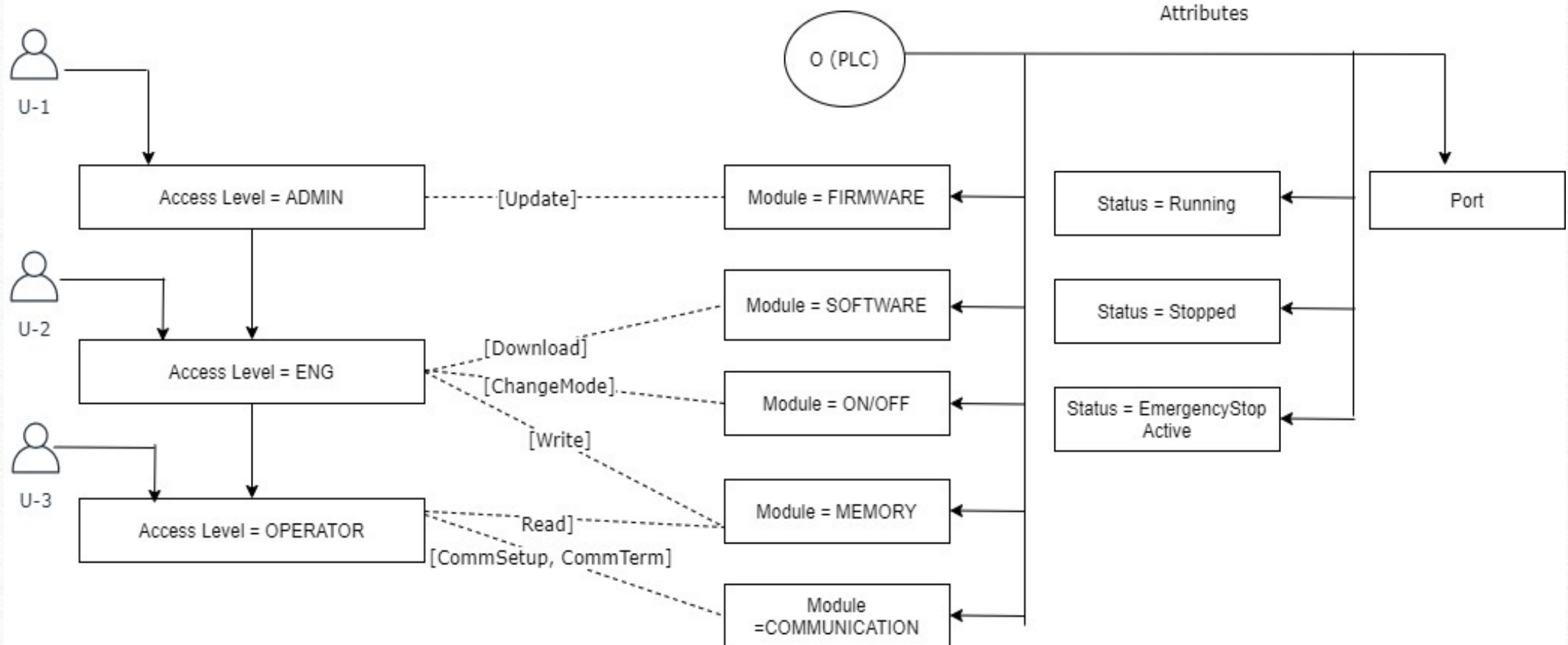
Attack Phase-2



Our Framework



Application of ABAC for PLC: NIST-NGAC Model



Application of ABAC for PLC: Policy formalization

Each policy is expressed as a tuple

$\langle \{\text{User Attribute}\}, \{\text{Resource Attribute}\}, \{\text{Environmental Attribute}\}, \{\text{operation}\} \rangle$

User Attributes

- Access Level = {Operator, Engineer, Administrator}
- Device ID

Resource (PLC) Attributes

- Module = {Software, Firmware, Communication, Memory, ON/OFF}
- Status = {Stopped, Running, Emergency Stop Active}
- Operating Mode = {Program, Test, Error, Remote}
- Port

Environmental Attributes

- User Access Time
- User Access Location

Application of ABAC for PLC: Policy formalization

Each policy is expressed as a tuple

Communication Setup Policy

$\langle \{(User.AccessLevel \in \{Operator, Engineer, Administrator\}), (User.Device = "Equip\ 21L\ OrgABC")\}, \{(PLC.OperatingMode = Remote)\}, \{(Env.Access\ Time = 700 - 16:00EST), (Env.Access\ Loc = OrgABC.local)\}, \{CommSetup\} \rangle$

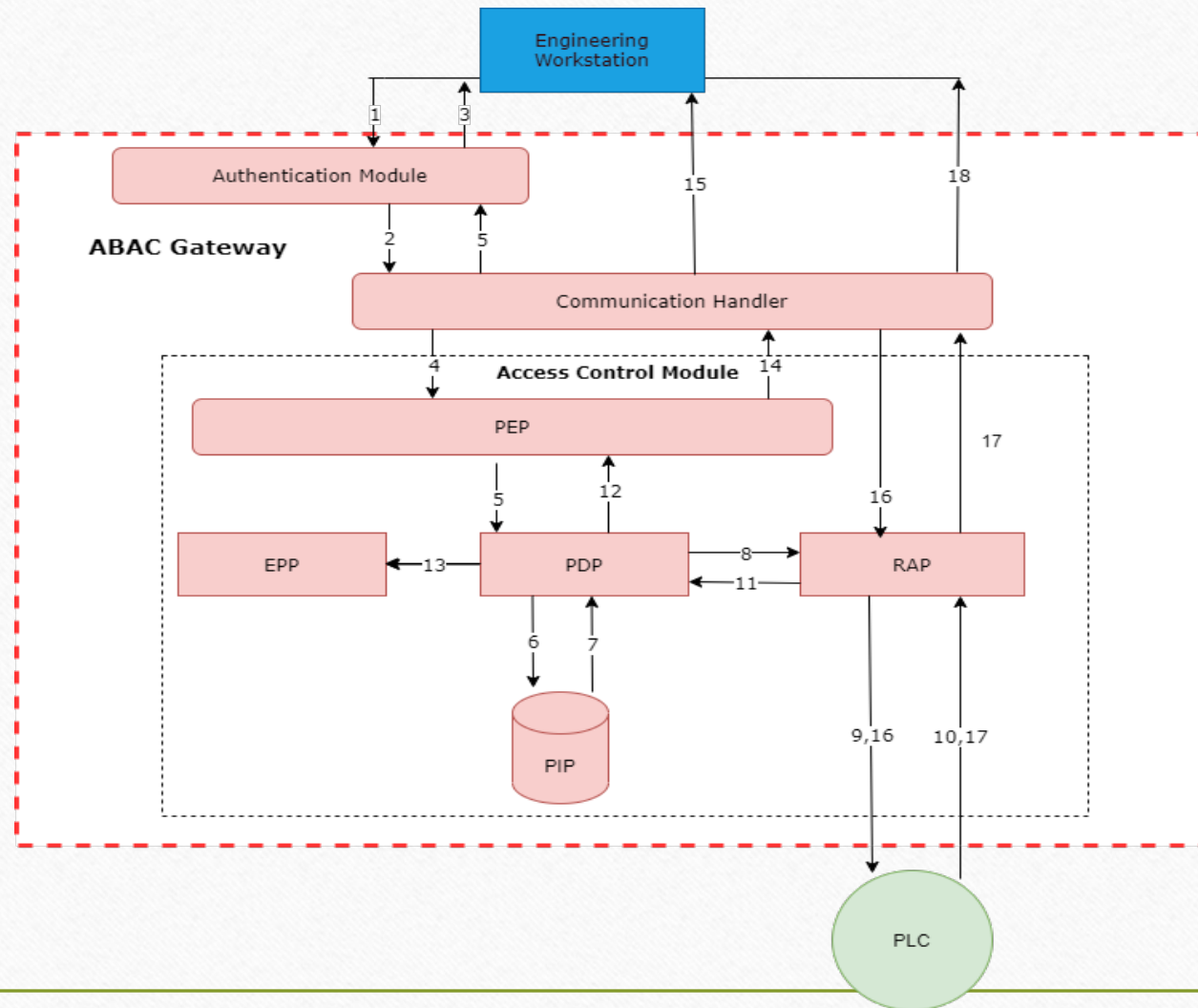
Memory Write Policy

$\langle \{(User.AccessLevel \in \{Engineer, Administrator\})\}, \{(PLC.OperatingMode = Program), (PLC.Status = Stop)\}, \{True\}, \{WriteMem\} \rangle$

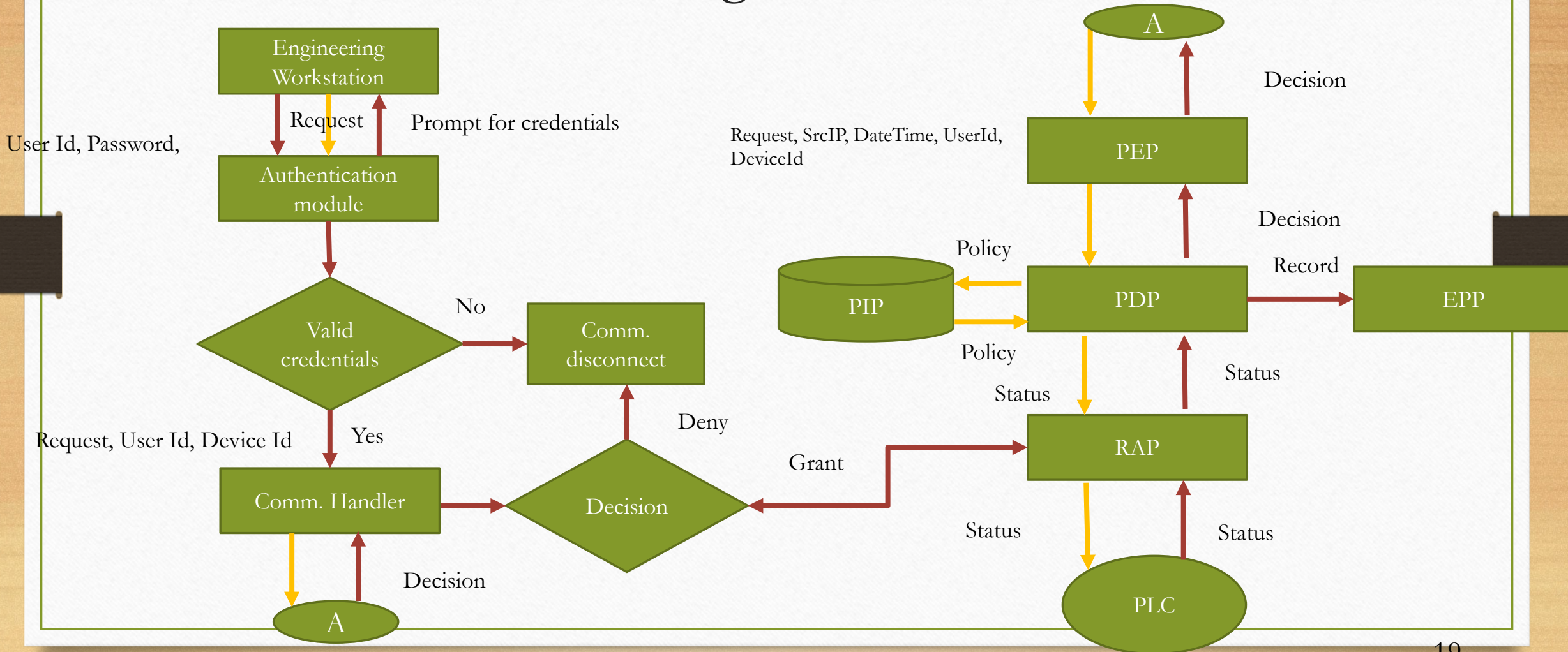
Firmware Update Policy

$\langle \{(User.AccessLevel \in \{Administrator\})\}, \{(PLC.OperatingMode = Program), (PLC.Status = Stop)\}, \{True\}, \{Update\} \rangle$

Application of ABAC for PLC: Architecture

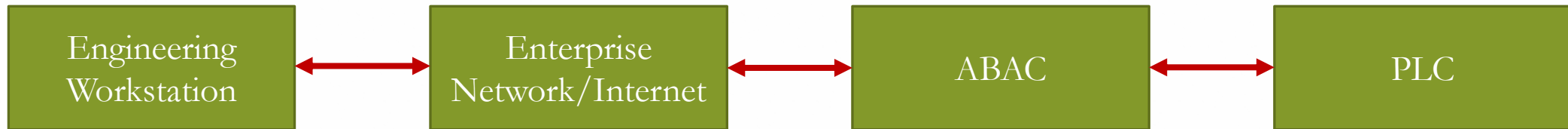


Communication between Engineering Workstation and PLC through ABAC



Security Analysis (1)

Communication Architecture



Assumptions

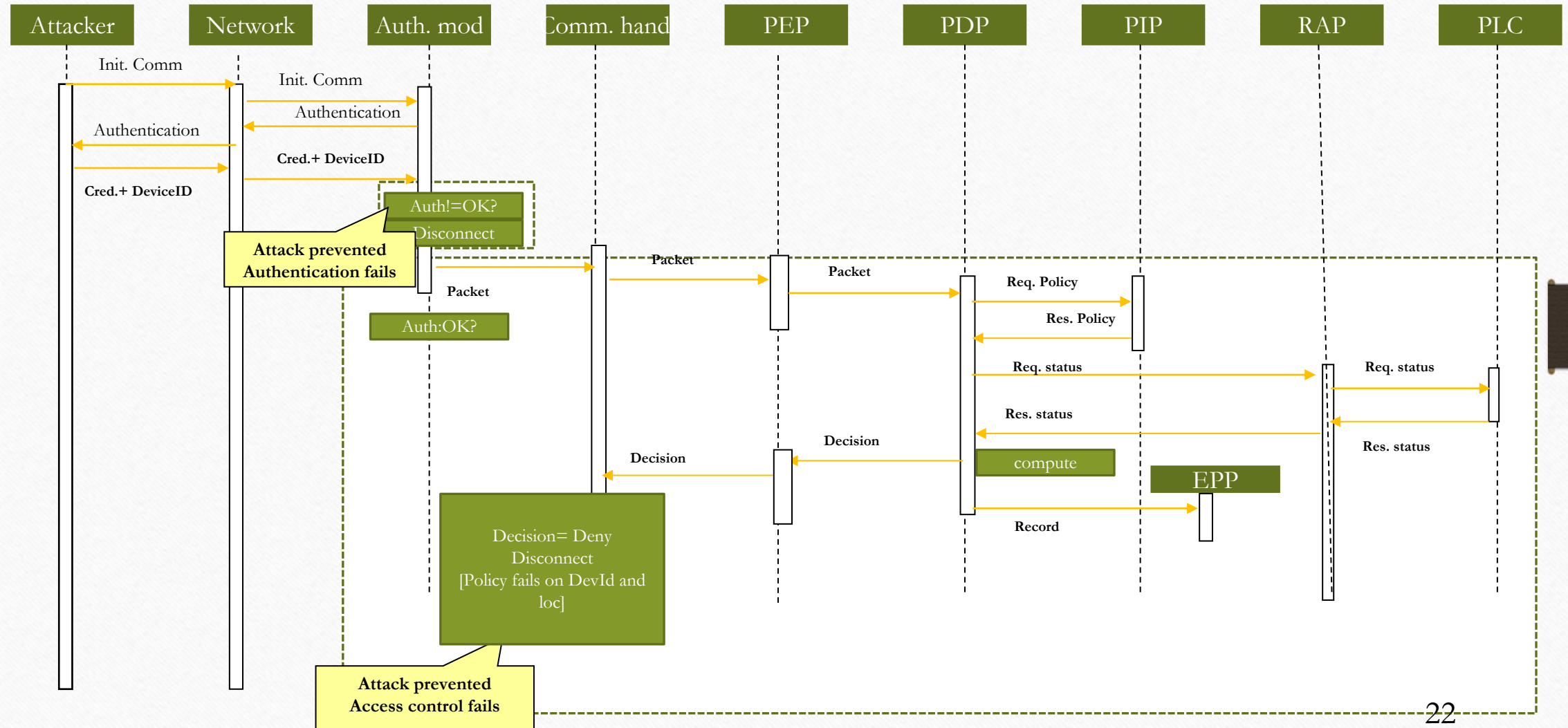
- The ABAC module is trusted and tamper resistant
- PIP and EPP databases in ABAC module are secure and tamper resistant
- The communication between the ABAC and the PLC is protected
- User credentials and attributes are encrypted

Security Analysis (2)

Protection provided by ABAC module

- Protection against integrity attack
- Protection against repudiation attack
- Protection against availability attack (DoS)
- Protection against elevation of privilege

Security Analysis (3)



Future work

- Verification and analysis of CVEs for all major PLCs
- Determine which CVEs are related to access control issues
- Implementation and enforcement of ABAC model as a centralized solution for a given ICS
- Future implementation includes distributed ICS

Acknowledgement

- NSF
- NIST
- Cyber Risk Research
- Statnett
- AMI
- ARL

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Thank you!

Questions?